Nataliia Ababilova

Department of Theory and Practice of Translation from English,
Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University, Mykolaiv, Ukraine
ababilovann@gmail.com
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9454-6674

Rymma Maiboroda

Foreign Languages Department
Mykolaiv V. O. Sukhomlynsky National University, Mykolaiv, Ukraine
rimma.mayboroda@gmail.com
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7490-8471

Grammatical transformations in translation of political speeches: a case study

Abstract. The paper is devoted to the problem of translation of political speeches, which is extremely relevant today, as political activity plays a special role in society, affects the country's place in the international arena and its relations with other countries. Politicians have the opportunity to appeal to both the international community and their compatriots, gain recognition, demonstrate their leadership and represent their country in the best possible way via speeches. Translation of political speeches is considered to be one of the most complicated types of translation, which is the area of increased linguistic responsibility. Translation transformations, which are defined as certain structural or semantic changes that are the result of lexical and grammatical differences in languages, are used to achieve translation equivalence (translation adequacy) despite the differences in the formal and semantic systems of two languages. The research is aimed at examining the peculiarities of political speeches and difficulties arising in the process of their rendering into Ukrainian. This paper consists of six main sections. The first is an introduction to the study. The second examines the definition and features of political speeches given by national

and foreign scientists. The third section explains the methodology used in the study and the data selection process. In the course of analysis, the existing scientific literature concerning the topic at hand providing valid grounds for the practical part of the work has been analyzed and grammatical translation transformation examples have been selected and examined. The research data was taken from the website of the US Embassy in Ukraine. Thereafter the focus shifts to challenges the students face in translation of political speeches and highlights the grammatical transformations classification that constituted the theoretical basis of the research. The fifth section is devoted to analyzing the data and the last section summarizes the findings of the study.

Introduction

Our present is a process of constant changes, both socio-cultural and political. Since its independence, Ukraine has come a long way in the international arena, in particular, it has been recognized by most countries as a sovereign state; has established diplomatic relations with them; has become a member of about a hundred international global and regional organizations. Due to globalization, politics have become internationalized, and it is through translation that information is made available to addressees beyond national borders (Schäffner 2004, p. 120). Politicians are aware of the language innate ability in carrying out political action and encouraging people to reach specific set of goals. Being of great international significance, an important aspect of the study of political speeches should be their translation into other languages, and the primary task of a translator in the political sphere is to preserve the desired communicative effect, as inaccurate and approximate translation of a political text can have serious consequences; it can affect the outcome of negotiations and even lead to political conflicts. A professional translator deals with the texts of political discourse in the process of oral and written translation of political negotiations, summits; political leaders' speeches; behind-the-scenes communication; foreign news, information from sites; interviews, transcripts of negotiations for their publication (and citation) in the media; materials from bilingual websites and political leaders' blogs, memoirs, telephone conversations of politicians, translation of video conferences, etc.

Political speeches and their features

At the present stage, scholars are considering the issue of political speeches research relevant in both theoretical and applied aspects.

When discussing political speeches, Thomans & Wareing (1999) state that they, through indirect manipulation of language, force people to do or not to do something. Political language skillful speakers are able to influence the preconceptions, views, ambitions, and fears of the public (Fairclough 2001; 2007). They can persuade people to accept false statements as true postulates, or even support policies conflicting with their interests.

According to Irimiea (2010), leading politicians, speaking either to the nation as a whole or to a specific political group, proclaim a political speech which usually rests on the discussion of an issue and, most importantly, the use of persuasion techniques.

A political speech is not necessarily a success because of connection of the truth. It may rather be a matter of presenting valid argument (Beard, 2000). It is expected to increase the population's political participation, help understand important issues and how a problem is best solved as well as a way for the politicians to persuade others to have the same opinions as them (Irimiea, 2010), and it is also essential for decision-making and further development as they are related to history and reflect current events and prospects (Kalivoda, 2006).

In the Ukrainian context a political speech is viewed as a pre-prepared sharp political speech with a positive or negative assessment of social processes, phenomena and their justification, confirmation by specific facts, and the prospect of political change (Matsko, 1999). It can be a parliamentary speech as a public attempt to convince the audience of the feasibility of a particular idea, measures, and actions. For this purpose, original proposals, arguments, unexpected thoughts, emotional presentation, quick reaction, and "frame" of language etiquette are used.

Characteristic features of political speeches are determined by the subject (international cooperation, internal problems of the country, etc.), functions (creation of a certain picture of the political world of the recipient, influence on his emotional perception), and ideology of the speaker (his attitude to various parties and state institutions) (Chudinov, 2009).

The scientific literature analysis has proved that the most important feature of political language is its terminological ambiguity. Political texts usually use stereotypes and language patterns, with comments rather than in-

formation predominating. Political speech is characterized by such features as intonation and tempo, which is moderate and serious at the beginning of the speech, and becomes accelerated at the end of the speech implying persistence and enthusiasm. Regarding grammatical features, the use of the first person singular and plural pronouns "I" and "we" should be noted. Thus, J. Jones and S. Wareing state that the first-person singular pronoun "I" clearly declares who is responsible, while the first-person plural pronoun "we" makes the status of responsibility more unclear (Jones, Wareing, 1999), whereas J. Charteris-Black believes that the first-person plural pronouns imply the *sharing of interests* between the speaker and the audience (Charteris-Black, 2005).

According to Wodak (2005), pronouns are employed to persuade people to form the concepts of group identity, coalitions, parties, insiders, and outsiders. The use of modal verbs indicates the intentions and requirements of the speaker and subconsciously affects the recipient.

Moreover, putting sentences in the active or passive voice may also show to what degree a speaker wants to be related to different ideas. Speaking of the verb tenses, it is worth mentioning that present and past tenses predominate as Wang (2010) states. The present tense dominates since the addresses are to present the national and worldwide events ranging from political, economic and cultural fields at present. The active voice demands an actor, or an active subject, while the actor does not have to be mentioned in a sentence with passive voice (Beard, 2000). As for the syntactic structure of of the sentences, they are predominantely simple and incomplete, which helps to better perceive information. The use of repetitions and parallel constructions creates a special rhythm of expression and is an effective means of influencing the recipient (Chudinov, 2009; Didenko, 2001; Dorofieieva, 2005; Hulei, 2004; Kalivoda, 2006).

Studying political speeches is important for students as it will contribute to a better understanding, analysis and production (including in the process of translation into other languages) of the corresponding texts. Furthermore, it will help students better understand the political processes taking place in the country, and learn to see the true meaning of leading politicians' speeches.

Research methodology

Thus, the focus of this paper is on the features of political speeches as well as difficulties and ways of translating political speeches from English into Ukrainian. The research was conducted during the winter term of the academic year 2020–2021.

In order to carry out this piece of research, the following objectives have been formulated:

1. To analyze the existing scientific literature concerning the topic to provide valid grounds for the practical part of the work.
2. To compile and conduct an analysis of the selected grammatical translation transformation examples.

The data source is political speeches of American politicians (US Chargé d'Affaires in Ukraine Christina Quinn, US Ambassador Marie Jovanovich, Assistant Deputy Secretary of Defense Lori Cooper, Vice Admiral Lisa M. Franchetti, US Secretary of State Michael Pompeo, US Secretary of Energy Rick Perry, US Chargé d'Affaires in Ukraine William Taylor, Secretary of State Stephen E. Bigen, US Embassy Spokesman Daniel Langenkamp) who performed their duties in Ukraine in 2018–2020. The research material was taken from the website of the US Embassy in Ukraine (US Embassy in Ukraine. ua.usembassy. gov/uk/).

The present research was conducted in several stages: theoretical and practical. Firstly, scientific works devoted to the linguistic analysis of the notion of "a political speech", its features, and peculiarities of translation were analyzed. Secondly, the analysis and commenting on the application of grammatical translation transformations in the process of rendering the political speeches under research into Ukrainian were performed.

To ensure valid and reliable results that address the research aims and objectives both qualitative and quantitative methodological approaches have been applied. The research has been conducted through the general scientific methods of analysis and synthesis (for studying theoretical basis of political discourse translation, its types and challenges for translators' effective work); the inductive method (for generalizing the material and conclusions on the basis of the existing study); the deductive method (for adapting the principles of the general translation theory in the aspect of the suggested investigation). Classification and typological analyses were used to compile and represent the studied material in the form of classifications. A descriptive method was applied to describe the received results.

Translation of political speeches

Having stated the abovementioned characteristics of political speeches, it has become evident that translation of political speeches is sure to be the task of increased linguistic responsibility.

J. Mundey (2016) sees the problem of political texts translation in the inevitable subjectivism, explaining it by the fact that, although the translator must take a neutral position in relation to the original text, one way or another selection of lexical units in the target text depends on his personal preferences, and his attitude to the event under consideration.

Hatim and Mason (1997) state that translation is not always a neutral activity but it is sometimes a purposeful political orientation and may be done intentionally.

Likewise, Van Dijk (2000) points to the ideological coloring in political speeches or discourse, which influence the translation product and that people may consciously or unconsciously make their words resonate their ideologies and beliefs.

Translators and interpreters are certain to face challenges when rendering political speeches. In Badran's (2001) point of view different translators can render the same political text differently.

In the meantime, Ali (2007) echoing Simms (1997) in defining a political speech as a 'sensitive' one states that translating political texts is problematic due to various ideological factors that are involved in the political discourse.

Meanwhile, Pamungkas (2020) points out several factors that may cause challenges in political texts translation. Firstly, it is the assumption that political speech is considered as a special text genre, having unique features that other types of text might not have. Secondly, a political speech is closely related to socio-political aspects. The author explains that many Indonesian political speeches began with religious greetings from religions formally recognized in Indonesia such as Islam, Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Confucianism that is considered to be a unique feature of Indonesian political speeches that might not be found in political speeches in other countries. Moreover, translators who have to translate political speeches are also required to be aware of all matters related to political traditions or customs in a certain country as it will help them in the translation process. Finally, since various topics are often discussed in political speeches, terms from various fields such as history, cultural studies, religious studies, and many others are often included. Without being aware of all these aspects, it will be a challenge for the translators or

interpreters to translate political speeches. The same idea is revealed by Al-Zu'bi (2012) who points out that being aware of the different characteristics and features of the political texts and linguistic and cultural differences between the source text and the target one are essential for achieving effective and appropriate translation.

The above-mentioned ideas are also presented by Ghazala (2011) who also names gender problems and problems related to the use of taboo vocabulary (the translator may be attacked and accused of obscenity) may constitute the difficulties a translator should be aware of.

Geiko (2013) studied rendering of socio-political texts and developed recommendations for their translation. Thus, before translating a text, it is necessary to analyze it, which will help a translator to understand the content of the text as a whole, see its structure, clarify linguistic and extralinguistic parameters, identify lexical units that sometimes need to be checked and pay more attention to their content during translation. No less important is the stage of developing a specific translation strategy. The next step is to most accurately select the equivalent to reveal the meaning of lexical units. After all, many of them have culturally specific features, and some even require using additional sources of information. When performing the translation itself, a translator must follow such recommendations:

1) avoid unnecessary or repetitive words; compare both texts during translation, pay attention to the peculiarities of keywords, pay attention to functional words that convey the emotional mood of the text and serve to connect words;

2) translating the names of political organizations take care to preserve their equivalents natural for the target language and, in case of their absence, independently create an equivalent that fully reveals the meaning of the lexical unit;

3) preserve the imagery and color of the source text in the target text. Translating real facts (words and expressions related to historical events, the peculiarities of social and political life of the country of the source language), take care of the maximum possible preservation of national features and identity and take into account the norms of the target language.

A translator must retain an informative and expressive function in the socio-political text, which is possible with the correct reproduction of the author's communicative intention; understanding the purpose of the communicative influence on the audience and the communicative effect that the text of the original has on the reader, and the correctly chosen language means.

Translation cannot be treated as a direct transfer of the source language content to that of the target one. It is a rather complex and laborious process,

complicated by differences between the two languages, differences between language systems, and cultural norms. Quite often in the process of translation difficulties arise in using the meanings of words provided in the dictionary, and therefore there is a need to move away from the system of equivalents. One of the important and effective methods of facilitating the translation process and achieving equivalence of the original text is the use of translation transformations (Koptilov, 2003), certain structural or semantic changes that are the result of lexical and grammatical differences in languages (Maksimov, 2006).

It should be mentioned that currently in Ukraine there is no single classification of translation transformations in general and grammatical ones in particular, as each researcher, having in mind the same translation transformations, divides them into types according to his own vision.

The theoretical basis for this study was Maksimov's classification of grammatical translation transformations as it is viewed as the most complete and well-suited. Thus, grammatical translation transformations are classified into:

    1) word-for-word translation (also known as zero transformation);
    2) transposition (permutation of words, phrases, parts of complex sentences);
    3) replacement (change of grammatical forms; parts of speech, etc.);
    4) addition (a unit of meaning which is not present in the source text is added intentionally to the target text by the translator);
    5) omission (dropping a unit of meaning from the source text in the target text) (Maksimov, 2006, pp. 141–149).

Various factors may cause grammatical transformations. Firstly, it is the difference in the ways of rendering information by English and Ukrainian sentences: lexical means in one language are expressed by grammatical ones in the other. Secondly, it is the absence of grammatical elements, forms and constructions in Ukrainian (e.g., articles, gerundial constructions, formal object «*it*») and gender of nouns and adjectives, cases, etc. in English. Finally, in Ukrainian there are only three grammar tenses (present, past and future) and in Ukrainian the information about the action in Present taking place at the moment of speech (English verb form of the Present Continuous) is not grammatically expressed.

Data analysis and results

Translating from one language into another requires the use of various transformations, the choice of which directly depends on the strategy or model of translation chosen by a translator. We paid our attention to the grammatical aspect of political speeches as Ukrainian and English sentences are characterized by different grammatical categories and forms, for example, in Ukrainian there are no gerunds and articles, as well as constructions with the Infinitive and Participles. This includes phenomena such as mismatch of the category of number, voice, time, partial mismatch in the forms of the passive construction, incomplete match in infinitive and participle forms, some differences in expression modality, etc. And only in rare cases there is a complete coincidence of grammatical forms of the two languages.

On careful observation of the research material, 726 grammatical transformations have been analyzed and the following conclusions have been drawn:

1) The most widely used grammatical transformation was that of different types of replacement (in general 319 examples – 44%). The texts under scrutiny abound in replacement transformation examples:

• replacement of the part of speech that does not usually lead to creating the new meaning:

English sentences	Ukrainian translation
1. […] and detained hundreds participating (Participle) in peaceful demonstrations.	1. […] і затримала сотні учасників (Noun) мирних демонстрацій.
2. I'm especially respectful (Adjective) […]	2. Я маю величезну повагу (Noun) […]
3. […] to block internet service and use (Verb) security forces to intimidate …	3. […] зусилля із блокування Інтернет послуг і застосування (Noun) силових служб для залякування […]
4. Disparate elements of Belarusian society have come together to demand (Infinitive) that […]	4. Різні прошарки білоруського суспільства згуртувалися, вимагаючи (diepryslivnyk in Ukrainian), щоб […]
5. But, if we in this body do not stand with them, we do a discredit (Noun) to all for which the OSCE stands.	5. Але, якщо ми в цьому органі не солідаризуємося з білорусами, ми дискредитуємо (Verb) все, за що виступає ОБСЄ.
6. The United States has expressed our willingness to support the Chair – in – Office and the Troika as a means to facilitate (Infinitive) dialogue within Belarus.	6. Сполучені Штати висловили нашу готовність підтримати чинного голову та Трійку, як засіб для сприяння (Noun) діалогу в Білорусі.

English sentences	Ukrainian translation
7. […] the protection of American citizens falsely accused and held (Participle II) prisoner for crimes […]	7. […] захист американських громадян, яких неправдиво звинувачують і тримають (Infinitive) у полоні за злочини […]

Such a broad usage of this grammatical transformation is explained by the fact that although English and Ukrainian belong to one language family and their word order in the sentence is mainly that of subject-verb-object (SVO), they are in different branches of the Indo-European family and this causes the peculiarities of rendering of some linguistic phenomena and transmitting the information accurately. Moreover, Ukrainian lacks articles and gerunds that also leads to the use of transformations. In the texts under analysis the following English parts of speech have been quite often replaced: nouns have been substituted by verbs (Example 5); participles have been changed into infinitives (Example 7); nouns (Example 1), verbs and adjectives have been replaced by nouns (Example 2, 3); infinitives have become nouns or diepryslivnyk (a Ukrainian non-finite form of the verb) (Example 4, 6). Also, there have been cases of pronominalization (substitution of pronouns with nouns) and gerund replacement with nouns, verbs, participles, etc.

• replacement of the sentence type:

English sentences	Ukrainian translation
1. Entities owned by a blocked person may also be considered blocked persons. (Simple)	1. Юридичні особи, що належать заблокованій персоні, також можуть вважатися заблокованими. (Complex)
2. In the period prior to the election, Belarusian authorities carried out an orchestrated campaign of intimidation and harassment against opposition candidates. (Simple)	2. У період, що передував виборам, білоруська влада проводила цілеспрямовану кампанію залякування і переслідування опозиційних кандидатів… (Complex)
3. […] about "secret U.S. biolaboratories" revived simultaneously in Georgia and Ukraine, two democracies pursuing reform and closer ties to the West.	3. […] у двох демократичних країнах, що проводять реформи та розбудовують тісніші зв'язки із Заходом.
4. Don't let their voices be drowned out by those with more wealth, more political influence, or those supported by malign external actors.	4. Не дозволяйте, щоб їхні голоси були заглушені тими, хто має більше статків, більше політичного впливу, або тими, кого підтримують недружні зовнішні сили.
5. I thank you very much, and I wish you a good day.	5. Я дуже дякую вам і бажаю гарного дня.

In the structure of compound sentence the following types of replacement have been most often observed: 1) replacement of a simple sentence by a compound one and vice versa (Example 5); 2) replacement of a main sentence by a subordinate one and vice versa; 3) replacement of a subordination by coordination and vice versa; 5) replacement of syndeton connection by asyndeton and vice versa. There have been cases of rendering English predicative or "half-predicative" constructions. Thus, in Example 4 in the English sentence we observe Absolute Participial Construction with Participle I and in Example 5 there has been used the Objective with the Infinitive Construction with a subordinate clause, as they have no direct correspondences in Ukrainian. The attempts to preserve the initial construction would have resulted in the grammatically accessible, but stylistically very little acceptable phrase. Moreover, simple sentences have also undergone changes in the course of translation (Example 1, 2).

- replacement of the Voice of the predicate:

English sentences	Ukrainian translation
1. I was inspired by her courage […]	1. Мене надихнула її сміливість […]
2. and I understand we're tuned (Passive) into other cities […]	2. – […] і я розумію до нас долучаються (Active) інші міста […]

This kind of replacement is conditioned by the fact that for the Ukrainian language the use of the Passive Voice is not typical in comparison with the English language. In Example 2, not only the voice has been replaced but also the subject and the object of the English sentence changed their syntactical functions in the course of translation. Thus, in the Ukrainian sentence "we" (that was the subject in English) has been turned into the Object "нас"; whereas "cities" (that was the object in English) has become the subject of the Ukrainian sentence.

- the replacement of the noun number:

English sentences	Ukrainian translation
1. Belarusian authorities carried out […]	1. […] білоруська влада проводила […]
2. The upcoming elections offer an opportunity for Ukrainians to reaffirm their commitment to the path of reform that brings peace and prosperity.	2. Майбутні вибори дають можливість українцям знову підтвердити свою рішучість здійснювати реформи, що ведуть до миру і добробуту.
3. […] and routine government actions are implemented close to home.	3. […] а влада виконує свою щоденну роботу поряд з вашим домом.
4. […] Ukraine will achieve greater success […]	4. Україна досягне більших успіхів.

As it is seen from the examples even between singular and plural grammatical forms which seem so identical, there is no full semantic and functional coincidence in the languages under study. There are many cases (here we give only some examples) when singular in English corresponds to plural in Ukrainian (Example 2, 4) and vice versa (Examples 1,4). In addition to this, rules for the use of forms of the number of nouns, may also be defined by numerals other than in English. In some cases, changing the form of the number of nouns is conditioned by considerations of the context and norms of the target language. Illustrative material proves that replacements can affect all types of linguistic units: word forms, parts of speech, sentence elements, types of syntactic relations, etc. Grammatical replacement is an important tool of a translator, considering the difference between the typology of the source language and the target language, and also because many members of the sentence (subject, predicate, complement) are often translated via different syntactic constructions.

2) The second grammatical transformation in terms of frequency was transposition of words, word combinations and parts of sentences (145 examples – 20%).

English sentences	Ukrainian translation
1. Earlier this week, in Moscow, I had deep and substantive discussions with my Russian counterparts regarding events in Belarus.	1. На початку цього тижня у Москві я провів ґрунтовні й предметні обговорення подій у Білорусі з російськими колегами.
2. What has become clear through my consultations in European capitals is that…	2. Під час моїх консультацій у європейських столицях стало зрозуміло, що…
3. This dispute will not be resolved on the battlefield.	3. На полі бою цю суперечку не вирішити.
4. My government hoped we would be able to adopt strong, substantive decisions in all three dimensions at this meeting.	4. Мій уряд сподівається, що на цьому засіданні ми зможемо ухвалити тверді, істотні рішення по всіх трьох вимірах.
5. There are many such honorable journalists and media outlets operating here in Ukraine today.	5. Сьогодні в Україні працює багато таких поважаних журналістів та ЗМІ.

This grammatical transformation was caused by a structural difference in expressing the theme and the rheme in Ukrainian and English (Example 3). As a rule, in an English sentence, the main information is at the beginning of

a sentence, which is given as subject or subject group followed by a predicate or its group. Thus, the semantic center of the message (rheme) comes first, and at the end of the sentence is located less important information expressed by its secondary members, namely the adverbial modifiers of place and time. So, to use this transformation a translator should have a good command of the target language as otherwise, the translated text may be communicatively and syntactically unnatural (Example 1: if it had been translated "На початку цього тижня у Москві я провів ґрунтовні й предметні обговорення *з російськими колегами* подій у Білорусі").

In English the adverbial modifiers of time and place are usually found at the end of the sentence (Examples 4 and 5). If we compare their position in the Ukrainian sentences, the translator transfers them to the first place in the Ukrainian sentence because in Ukrainian it is, more often, on the contrary, that the adverbial modifiers of time and place are put at the beginning and then the predicate and the subject, thereby expressing theme and rheme and to emphasize the importance of information and to attract the addressee's attention. That is explained by the differences in language norms of the two languages.

It is worth mentioning that the Ukrainian language is rather flexible so it can be difficult to find a sentence that could not be changed with the help of transposition. Quite often, when translating political texts into Ukrainian, the order of the principal and subordinate clauses may also be changed. Moreover, even independent sentences may be subject to transposition in the structure of the text

3) Word-for-word translation, which can be explained by clearly structured, standard sentences inherent in political speeches of both languages has been observed in 138 examples (19%):

English sentences	Ukrainian translation
1. Now is your opportunity to reaffirm that choice.	1. Тепер у вас є можливість підтвердити свій вибір.
2. You are building cases against some of the most powerful and some of the most corrupt individuals in this country.	2. Ви відкриваєте справи проти деяких наймогутніших і найкорумпованих людей у цій країні.
3. Nobody expected that in 2014! Nobody.	3. Ніхто цього не чекав у 2014 році! Ніхто.
4. This is my first trip to Odesa and I'm really impressed. It's a beautiful city and this port is amazing.	4. Це моя перша поїздка в Одесу, і я дуже вражена. Це гарне місто, і цей порт дивовижний.

In our point of view, the translation of Example 4 could be more melodic if the translator had integrated the first and second sentences: «*Це моя перша поїздка в Одесу, і я дуже вражена цим гарним містом і дивовижним портом*».

4) In order to correctly convey the content of the original, adhering to the language and speech norms existing in the translation process, addition as a grammatical transformation implying the introduction into the translation elements that are absent in the source text has also been used (64 examples – 8%). Italic words and expressions have not been used in the source texts:

English sentences	Ukrainian translation
1. I really appreciate you taking time out of your studies to spend an hour with me on a really important issue, which is, of course, Ukrainian elections	1. А на разі я дійсно вдячна, що ви знайшли час, щоб приділити із графіку ваших занять одну годину мені для обговорення насправді важливого питання […]
2. Ukraine is entering a really critical period with the elections […]	2. Україна вступає в критичний період, пов'язаний з виборами […]
3. Of course, the war in eastern Ukraine dominates many conversations […]	3. Звичайно, що тема війни на сході України домінує в багатьох розмовах […]
4. […] and although the economy and wages have been growing since 2015 […]	4. попри те, що економіка зміцнюється й зарплати зростають з 2015 року […]

Having analyzed the examples of addition transformation, we can emphasize that it is used for greater clarity of translated sentences. In English sentences the meaning is expressed grammatically while there is no way to express it grammatically in translation (Example 2, 3). Furthermore, additional words are stipulated by differences in sentence structure and the fact that more compressed English sentences require more expanded expression of thought in Ukrainian (Example 1, 4).

5) The least often grammatical transformation (60 examples – 7.5%) that was used in the course of translation turned out to be omission aiming at avoiding redundant elements that are not inherent in the Ukrainian language. The words in the italic type have been omitted completely in the Ukrainian translation:

English sentences	Ukrainian translation
1. And I think in Ukraine, Ukrainians can appreciate […]	1. Я думаю український народ може це оцінити […]

English sentences	Ukrainian translation
2. Secretary of State Pompeo's re–launching of the U.S. – Ukraine Strategic Partnership Commission in November […]	2. Відновлення роботи Комісії стратегічного партнерства між Україною та США в листопаді за сприяння державного секретаря США […]
3. I don't need to tell anybody in this room that Ukraine is entering a really critical period.	3. Немає потреби казати вам, що Україна вступає в критичний період […]
4. I've met with many students, young professionals and others who just want to create […]	4. […] я зустрічалася з багатьма студентами й молодими професіоналами, які просто хочуть будувати […]
5. In addition, the U.S. Export-Import Bank was recently reauthorized and has resumed cooperation with Ukraine, as well.	5. Крім того, нещодавно повноваження Американського експортно-імпортного банку були підтверджені, і він відновив співпрацю з Україною.

As it can be seen from the given examples, the translator used omission to remove only those elements that are duplicated in the original or may in any way violate the linguistic norms of the target language. For instance, in Example 1 and 4 phrases "in Ukraine" and "the others" have been omitted as they are one of the reasons of the semantic redundancy of elements in accordance with the norms of the Ukrainian language. In addition, translators may choose to delete parts of the source text if they consider the segment unimportant or if the segment can be omitted without the general message is lost (Example 2 and 3). When translating, functional words such as articles, auxiliary verbs, prepositions, and sometimes interjections, may be omitted as well (Example 5). It is the result of differences in the grammatical structure of both languages.

It is important to note that there have been cases when several grammatical transformations have been applied to the translation of one and the same sentence.

Thus, in the following example, there is the use of such transformations, namely 1) omission of "the United States", 2) the replacement of the infinitive with the noun "to counter" (*verb*) – "протидія" (*noun*), as well as 3) the replacement of the type of the sentence:

The United States will remain vigilant in its efforts to uphold the integrity of our democracy, and *the United States* will continue to use all the tools at our disposal *to counter* these activities similar or linked to those of Andrii Derkach or other sanctioned individuals. – Сполучені Штати залишатимуться

пильними у своїх зусиллях підтримувати цілісність нашої демократії, та продовжуватимуть використовувати всі наявні у нас інструменти *для протидії* діяльності, подібній до або пов'язаній із діяльністю Андрія Деркача чи інших підсанкційних осіб.

One more example shows the use of two transformations simultaneously: replacement of the noun "responsibility" with the dieprykmetnyk "*зобов'язана*", and replacement of the plural form of the noun "voices" with the singular one "*голос*":

And it is a democratic government's *responsibility* to respect *those voices*, even if they don't agree. – І демократична влада *зобов'язана* поважати *їхній голос*, навіть якщо не погоджується з ними.

The next sentence is an example of the use of three grammatical transformations: 1) the addition of "*ці особи*" – since homogeneous predicates were used in the source language, it is advisable to paraphrase the sentence using the technique of addition in the target language; 2) replacement of the subordinate clause "*those who break the law*" with the noun phrase "*справи порушників закону*" and 3) omission (those):

[…] – can ensure that *those who break the law* – no matter who they are or who they know – will be investigated, prosecuted, and punished. – […] зараз – можуть забезпечити, що *справи порушників закону* – незалежно від того, хто вони такі чи які мають зв'язки – буть розслідуватись, *ці особи буть* притягуватись до відповідальності та будуть покарані.

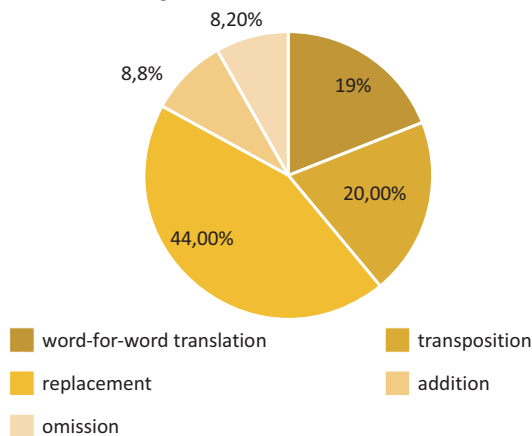The generalized results of the analysis of the grammatical transformations use have been presented in Fig. 1.

Figure 1. The use of grammatical transformations while translating political speeches from English into Ukrainian

Conclusions

Politics has always been and still remains an important part of society. In their speeches, politicians express the country's position on many international and national issues. The main task in translating political speeches is to convey to the audience its content in the most adequate, clear and understandable form, because the main purpose of translation is to achieve adequacy. A significant number of works in national and foreign translation studies suggests that the problems of rendering of political speeches vary depending on the language, the direction of translation (translation from native to foreign and from foreign to native language), type of text, subject matter, etc. The translation of politicians' speeches requires the translator to carefully prepare and master the material, as any misinterpretation of words and phrases can cause significant political and foreign policy problems. It is important to understand that the translation receptor may have other background knowledge than the native speaker. The analysis of the studied political speeches showed that the reason for the use of transformations is grammatical differences of English and Ukrainian. Having chosen S. Maksimov's classification as a basis, we have found that grammatical transformations, namely different types of replacements (44%), transposition (20%) and word-for-word translation (19%) have constituted the largest groups of transformations. The conducted research has proved that belonging of the languages under study to different branches of the Indo-European family and to different linguistic systems (Ukrainian being a synthetical language while English is an analytical one) marks the peculiarities of some linguistic phenomena rendering and translating the information accurately. Moreover, the Ukrainian language lacks some parts of speech typical of English that also demands usage of grammatical transformations. The use of transformations in the translation of data depends not only on the individual style of the translator, but also on the ability to overcome inconsistencies between English and Ukrainian. Since transformations can solve such problems, the fact that their excessive use can lead to a free translation, which also violates the meaning of the message should be taken into consideration.

The prospects of our research include analyzing political speeches in terms of stylistic means and expressive devices and their rendering in translation and to work out a set of exercises aimed at teaching students to consciously use grammatical transformations while working on political texts rendering.

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